

Probability Model Based on Zero Truncation of Himanshu Distribution and Their Applications.

Abstract- In this paper we have developed the probability model to study the distribution of number of male migrants from households and pattern of child mortality through zero truncated Himanshu Distribution (ZTHD). The parameter of the proposed model is estimated by method of moment and method of maximum likelihood and its suitability is tested by applying on observed migration data, and collected from various surveys.

Keywords - Migration, Himanshu distribution, Zero truncated distribution, Estimation technique.

1. Introduction

Probability model based on distributions play an important role in the various fields of Social Sciences, Medical Sciences, Environmental Sciences etc. Recently Pandey and Jai kishun(2010), Pandey et al.(2014), Dubey and Pandey(2022) has suggested probability models for vital events.

Zero truncated distributions are certain discrete distributions having support the set of positive integers. These distributions are applicable for the situations when the data to be modelled originate from a mechanism that generates data excluding zero-counts.

Let $o(x; \lambda)$ is the original distribution with support non-negative positive integers, then the zero truncated version of $o(x; \lambda)$ with support set of positive integers is given by-

$$o(x; \lambda) = \frac{o(x; \lambda)}{1 - o(0; \lambda)}; \quad x = 1, 2, 3, \dots \quad (1.1)$$

Agarwal and Pandey (2022) has introduced Himanshu distribution having probability mass function as-

$$h(x; \lambda) = (1 - \lambda)^x; \quad x = 0, 1, 2, \dots; \quad \left. \begin{matrix} 0 < \lambda < 1 \\ \lambda \in \mathbb{R}^+ \end{matrix} \right\} \quad (1.2)$$

with Mean = $\frac{1 - \lambda}{\lambda}$ and Variance = $\frac{1 - \lambda}{\lambda^2}$

2. Proposed Probability Model -

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Comment [13]:
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Using (1.1) and (1.2) the probability mass function of zero truncated Himanshu distribution (ZTHD)

given by –

$$P(X = x) = (1 - \epsilon)^{-x}; \quad 0 < \epsilon < 1; \quad x = 1, 2, 3, \dots \quad (2.1)$$

The moment generating function of (2.1) is given as-

$$M(t) = \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} (1 - \epsilon)^{-x} e^{tx}$$

$$M(t) = \frac{\epsilon e^t}{1 - (1 - \epsilon)e^t} \quad (2.2)$$

Then the first four moments (about origin) are as follows-

$$\text{Mean} = \mu'_1 = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \mu'_2 = \frac{2 - \epsilon}{2}$$

$$\mu'_3 = \frac{\epsilon^2 - 6\epsilon + 6}{3} \text{ and } \mu'_4 = \frac{\epsilon^3 - 14\epsilon^2 + 36\epsilon - 24}{4} \quad (2.3)$$

Now the first four (central moments) in given by-

$$\mu_1 = 0, \quad \mu_2 = \frac{1 - \epsilon}{2}$$

$$\mu_3 = \frac{(1 - \epsilon)(2 - \epsilon)}{3} \text{ and } \mu_4 = \frac{(1 - \epsilon)(\epsilon^2 - 9\epsilon + 9)}{4} \quad (2.4)$$

$$\mu_1 = \frac{2 - \epsilon}{\sqrt{1 - \epsilon}} > 0$$

⇒ Distribution is positivity skewed

$$\mu_2 = \frac{\epsilon^2 - 6\epsilon + 6}{1 - \epsilon}$$

⇒ Distribution is leptokurtic

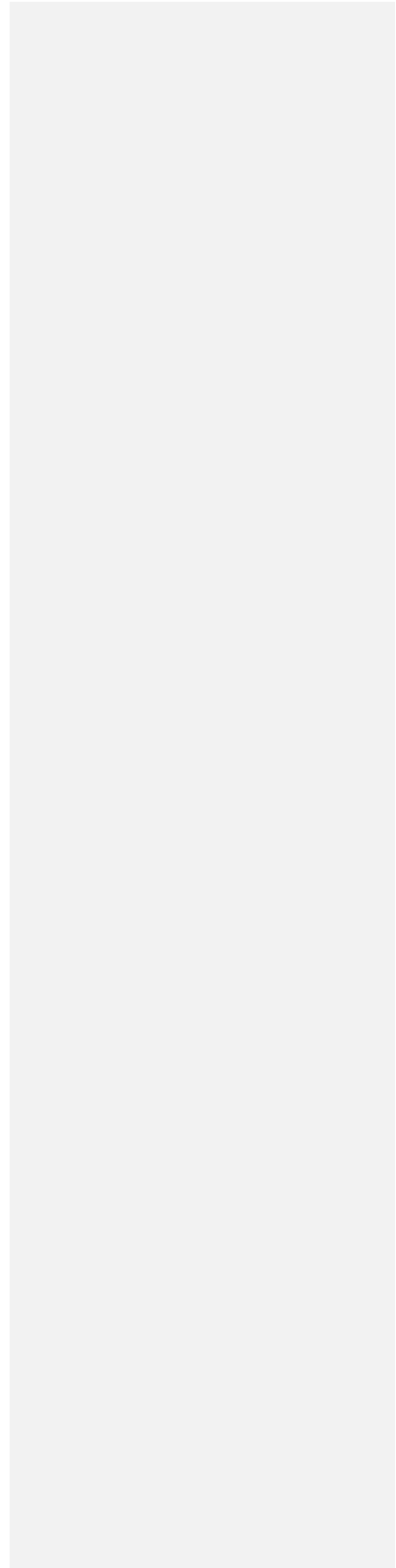
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$$C.V = \sqrt{I - 1} \text{ and Index of dispersion} = \frac{I}{n} - 1$$

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3. Estimation of parameter of ZTHD –

The parameter p of the proposed model (2.1) is estimated by maximum likelihood estimation method in the following way –

$$= \prod_{i=1}^n (\dots ;)$$

$$= (1 -) \Sigma_{i=1}^n -$$

Now taking log and upon differentiating w.r.t p and equating to zero we get -

$$\Rightarrow \hat{p} = \left(\frac{I}{-} \right)^I$$

Again the parameter p estimated by method of moments after using (2.3) we get –

$$= \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{p} = \left(\frac{I}{-} \right)^I$$

4. Application

The proposed probability model at $n=2$ is fitted using some real data sets collected from different sample surveys entitled “Demographic survey of Chandauli district (Rural Area- 2001-2002)”- (2015); Rural development and population growth survey 1978-PRC, BHU” (2015); and “the survey collected by the researcher in Varanasi district (2018) for the single adult male migrant of 15 years and above.

Mortality does not depend only on the biological and epidemiological factors, it depends upon the prevailing health conditions, Medical facilities, environmental conditions and some other socio-economic and cultural factors. In developing and under developing countries the mortality among infants and children is found much higher than that among youngsters. These reasons the high infant mortality has thrown a serious challenge to the doctors, medical personnel’s and is considered as one of the sensitive position of existing medical and health facilities in the population. Therefore it is an attempt to study the infant mortality pattern through our proposed model. In this respect the real data set of Sri Lanka taken from the survey by Meegama (1980) and the real data set of India is taken from Lal (1955).

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Differentiate children and youngsters. May be add "above 15 years" after the word youngsters.
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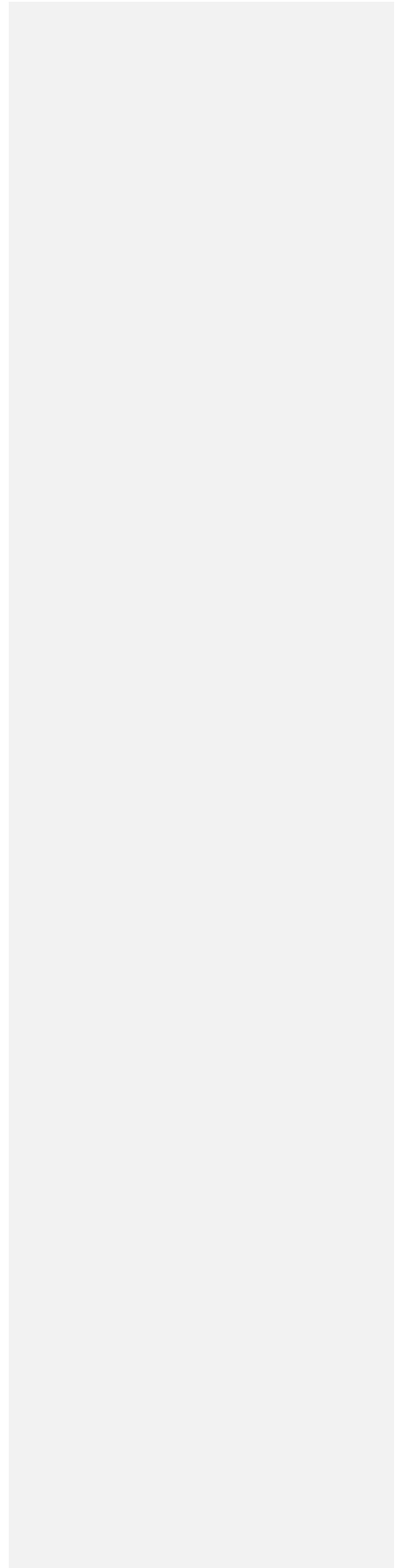


Table 1. Observed and expected number of household with at least one male migrant according to the number of male migrants aged 15 years and above (survey 2001 data)

Number of migrants	Observed no. of households	Expected no. of households
1	97	97.37
2	35	38.11
3	19	14.91
4	6 3}9	9.61
5		
Total	160	160
Mean=1.643 Variance=1.057 $\hat{\lambda}$ =0.7801	$\chi^2 = 1.41$ (afterpooling) p-value=0.4941 $\chi^2_{(2)} = 5.99$ at 5% level of significance	

Table 2. Observed and expected number of households with at least one male migrant according to the number of male migrants aged 15 years and above (survey 1978 data)

Number of migrants	Observe no. of households	Expected no. of households
1	375	384.32
2	143	133.97
3	49	46.70
4	17	16.28
5+	6	8.72
Total	590	590
Mean=1.53 Variance=0.8213 $\hat{\lambda}$ =0.8084	$\chi^2 = 1.82$ (afterpooling) p-value=0.6105 $\chi^2_{(3)} = 7.815$ at 5% level of significance	

Table 3. Observed and expected number of households with at least one male migrant according to the number of male migrants aged 15 years and above (survey 1978 data) in three types of households.

Number of migrants	Type of households		
	Semi urban	Remote	Growth centre

	Observed	Expected	Observed	Expected	Observed	Expected
1	95	89.4	176	176.4	154	152.3
2	19	27.4	59	58.0	47	51.4
3	10 2 } 15 3 }	12.2	18	19.0	18	17.3
4			6 4 } 10	9.6	9 2 } 11	8.9
5						
Total	129	129	263	263	230	230
Mean= Variance= χ^2 (afterpooling) = $\hat{\chi}^2$ = p-value= d.f.=	1.44 0.6374 3.56 0.8327 0.0591 1	1.49 0.7312 0.08 0.8190 0.9607 2	1.51 0.7542 0.91 0.8180 0.6344 2			

Table 4. Observed and Expected number of households having adult Male Migrants aged 15 years and above.

Number of migrants	Observed no. of households	Expected no. of households
1	97	98.90
2	42	40.33
3	16	16.44
4	7 5 } 12	11.33
5+		
Total	167	167
Mean=1.68 Variance=1.142 $\hat{\chi}^2$ =0.7695	$\chi^2 = 0.13$ (afterpooling) p-value=0.9370 $\chi^2_{(2)} = 5.99$ at5%levelofsignificance	

Table 5. The number of mothers of the Rural Area having at least one live birth and one neonatal death.

Number of Neonatal deaths	Observed no. of mothers	Expected no. of mothers
1	409	408.7
2	88	88.65

3	19	19.22
4	5 } 6 1 }	5.42
5		
Total	522	522
Mean=1.27 Variance=0.3538 $\hat{\sigma}^2 = 0.8849$	$\chi^2 = 0.067$ (afterpooling) p-value=0.9670 $\chi^2_{(2)} = 5.99$ at5%levelofsignificance	

Table 6. The number of mothers of the Estate Area having at least one live birth and one neonatal death.

Number of Neonatal deaths	Observed no. of mothers	Expected no. of mothers
1	71	72.90
2	32	27.86
3	7	10.64
4	5 } 8 3 }	6.59
5		
Total	118	118
Mean=1.618 Variance=1.001 $\hat{\sigma}^2 = 0.7860$	$\chi^2 = 2.19$ (afterpooling) p-value=0.3345 $\chi^2_{(2)} = 5.99$ at5%levelofsignificance	

Table 7. The number of mothers of the Urban Area with at least two live births by the number of infant and child deaths.

No. of Infant and child deaths	Observed no. of mothers	Expected no. of mothers
1	176	172.06
2	44	50.72
3	16	14.95
4	6 } 8 2 }	6.27
5		
Total	244	244

Mean=1.41 Variance=0.5930 $\hat{\lambda}$ =0.8397	$\chi^2 = 1.53$ (afterpooling) p-value=0.4653 $\chi^2_{(2)} = 5.991$ at5%levelofsignificance
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Table 8. The number of mothers of the Rural Area with at least two live births by the number of infant and child deaths.

No. of Neonatal deaths	Observed no. of mothers	Expected no. of mothers
1	745	739.99
2	212	212.45
3	50	60.99
4	21	17.51
5	7 } 10 3 }	7.06
6		
Total	1038	1038
Mean=1.40 Variance=0.5651 $\hat{\lambda}$ =0.8443	$\chi^2 = 3.92$ (afterpooling) p-value=0.2702 $\chi^2_{(3)} = 7.815$ at5%levelofsignificance	

Table 9. The number of literate mothers with at least one live birth by the number of infant deaths.

No. of Neonatal deaths	Observed no. of mothers	Expected no. of mothers
1	683	675
2	145	153
3	29	34.7
4	11 } 16 5 }	10.3
5		
Total	873	873
Mean=1.29 Variance=0.3794 $\hat{\lambda}$ =0.8793	$\chi^2 = 4.72$ (afterpooling) p-value=0.0944 $\chi^2_{(3)} = 5.99$ at5%levelofsignificance	

Table 10. The number of mothers of the completed fertility having experienced at least one child death.

No. of child deaths	Observed no. of mothers	Expected no. of mothers
1	89	83.98
2	25	31.73
3	11	11.99
4	6 3 1 } 10	7.30
5		
6		
Total	135	135
Mean=1.60 Variance=0.9767 $\hat{\lambda}$ =0.7887	$\chi^2 = 2.80$ (afterpooling) p-value=0.2465 $\chi^2_{(2)} = 5.99$ at5%levelofsignificance	

Table 11. The number of mothers having at least one neonatal deaths.

No. of Neonatal deaths	Observed no. of mothers	Expected no. of mothers
1	567	562.13
2	135	138.56
3	28	34.15
4	11 5 } 16	11.15
5		
Total	746	746
Mean=1.32 Variance=0.4342 $\hat{\lambda}$ =0.8680	$\chi^2 = 3.33$ (afterpooling) p-value=0.1891 $\chi^2_{(2)} = 5.99$ at5%levelofsignificance	

Fig.1 Graphical presentation showing expected and observed number of household aged 15 years and above (survey 2001 data)

Fig.2 Graphical presentation showing expected and observed number of household aged 15 years and above (survey 1978 data)

Fig.3 Graphical presentation showing expected and observed number of household aged 15 years and above (survey 1978 data) in three types of households.

Fig.4 Graphical presentation showing Observed and Expected number of households having adult Male Migrants aged 15 years and above

Fig.5 Graphical presentation showing Rural Area having at least one live birth and one neonatal death.

Fig.6 Graphical presentation showing Estate Area having at least one live birth and one neonatal death

Fig.7 Graphical presentation showing Urban Area with at least two live births by the number of infant and child deaths

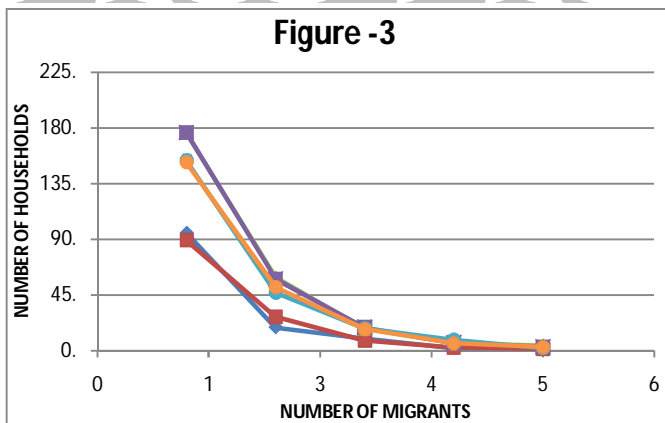
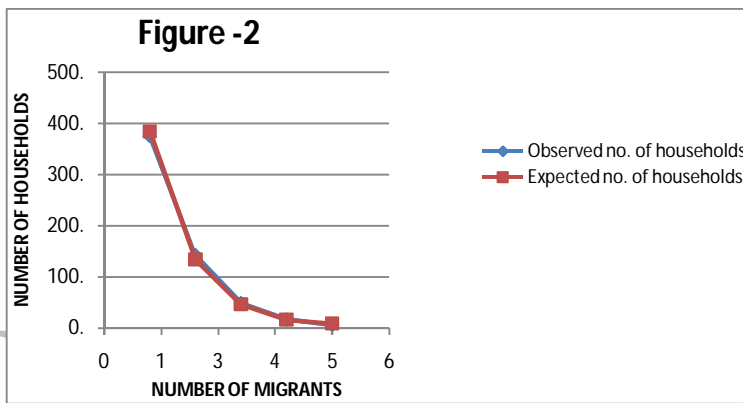
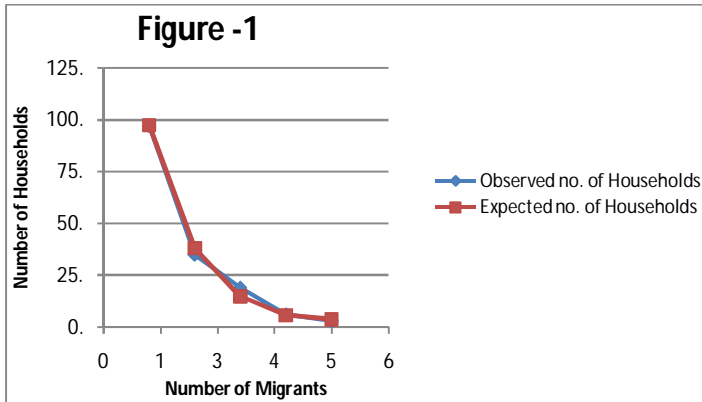
Fig.8 Graphical presentation showing Rural Area with at least two live births by the number of infant and child deaths.

Fig.9 Graphical presentation showing literate mothers with at least one live birth by the number of infant deaths.

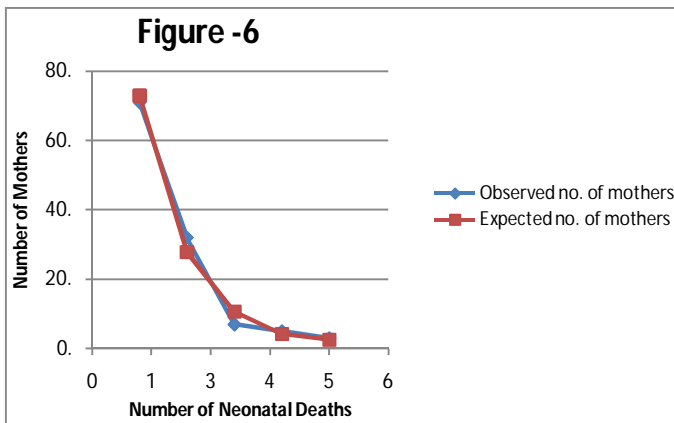
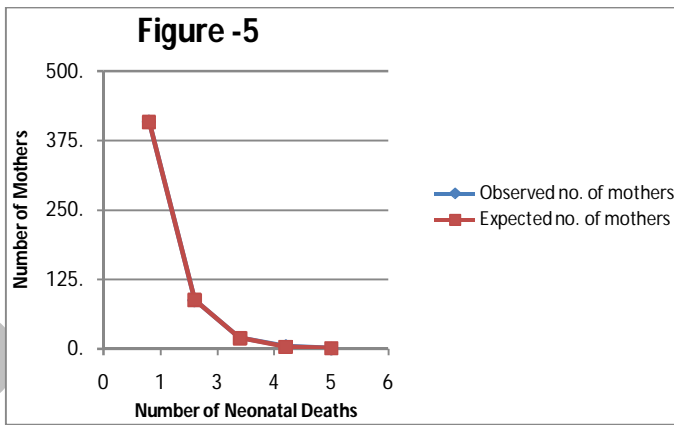
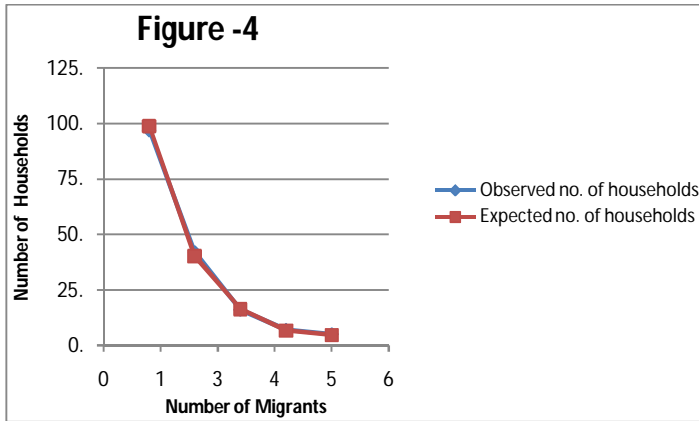
Fig.10 Graphical presentation showing mothers of the completed fertility having experienced at least one child death

Fig.11 Graphical presentation showing mothers having at least one neonatal deaths

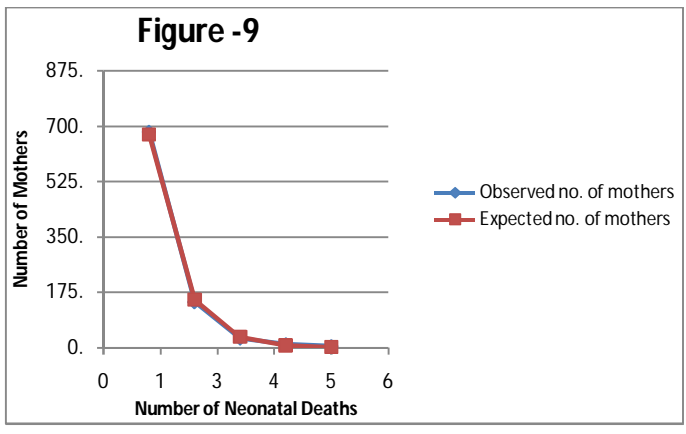
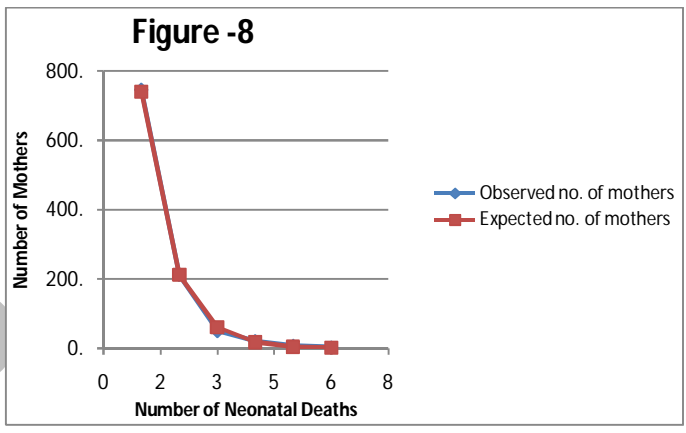
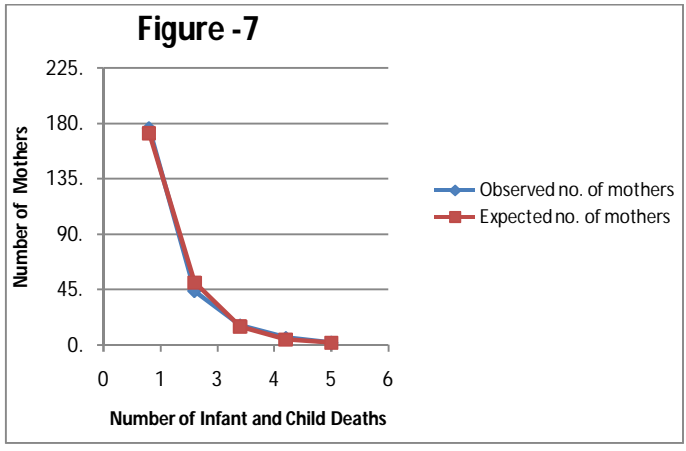
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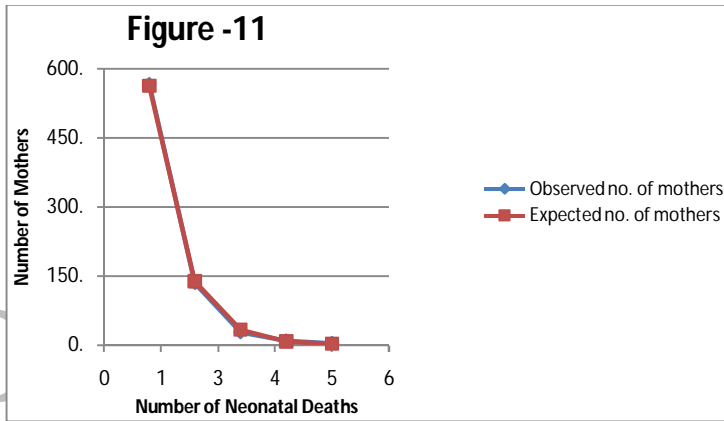
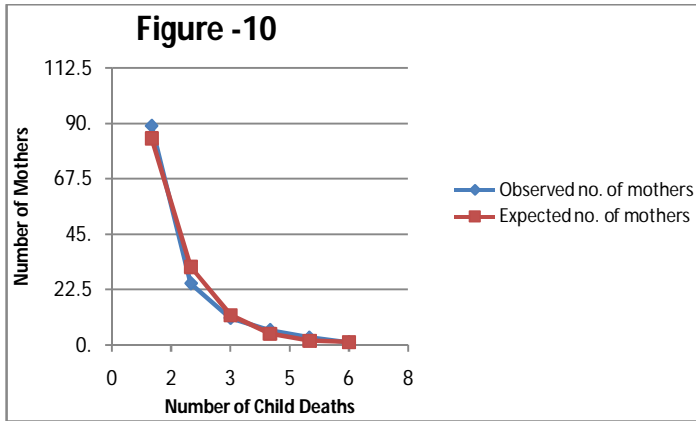


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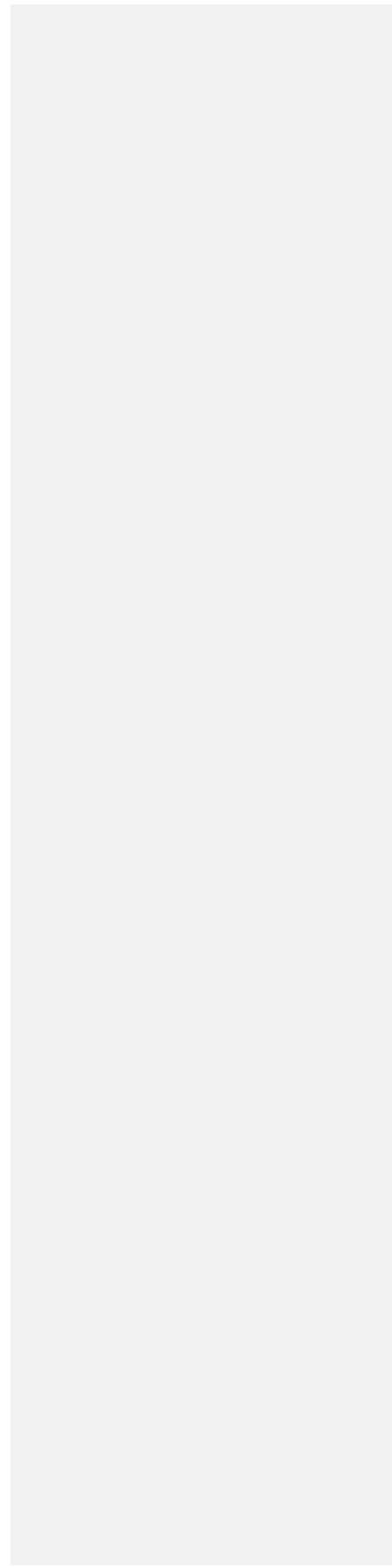


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5. Conclusion

According to the value of χ^2 and p-value From (table 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11) and graphical representation between O_i and E_i , the nature and behavior of proposed ZTHD Model found suitable for the migration pattern as well as infant mortality pattern of different Regions.

The overall studies shows that the proposed ZTHD Model could also be helpful in policy making, Rural development, Fresh Environment, Medical Facilities for the betterment of the society. In the light of work done by Rao and Pandey (2017,2019), it is also possible for the Bayesian Analysis of the proposed model.

Reference

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